

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1880.

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For six times in succession the people of the Nineteenth Ohio district have sent General James A. Garfield to Congress, and now the legislature is going to give him a six years' term in the Senate as the successor of Senator Thurman, whose term expires next March. Garfield has already been in this state senate. Now what his admirers want to do is to make him governor of Ohio, and then he will be ready for starting a good sized presidential boom. For a young man—he is less than fifty—he has had a large share of honors and office.

THE TIES

The story told by the Meeker ladies of their cruel treatment while captives in the Ute camp, is one of the most frightful on record. It can only be alluded to in vague terms in a newspaper. The Chiefs Douglas, Perence and Johnson are the most guilty, though the unfortunate ladies were repeatedly outraged by others of the tribe. To add to the horrors of Miss Meeker, the girl is said to be in a condition that one cannot even think about without a shudder.

It is well for the Indians that Mr. Schurz and his commissioners kept the knowledge of the fiendish outrage from the public until the snows of winter made it impossible to wreak speedy and righteous vengeance upon the guilty Utes. The exposure now has dispelled whatever doubt may have existed as to whether the Utes would remain in Colorado. They must go in the end, and the opposition to their removal on the part of Schurz to the contrary notwithstanding. Colorado will make the state too warm for Utes. While admitting that the Indians must depart from the confines of our neighbor, we hope to hear no more talk about quartering them in Utah. This territory wants none of them, and it would be an intemperate act to the people of our sparsely settled frontier to place them in proximity to these lawless and most dangerous savages.

EDISON AND HIS LIGHT.

It may be said that Edison has succeeded in producing a light that will put gas in the shade and make fortunes for himself and a few associates; but if this shall prove true it cannot relieve the "Wizard of Menlo Park" from the charge of degrading his high and honorable profession as scientist and inventor by employing it for selfish and ignoble purposes. Periodically during the past eighteen months attempts have been made to create a furor over the electric light, and on every occasion the effort has seemed to be to bear gas stocks rather than to do good to the world in the way of applying a science for the popular use. It is to be charged to the discredit of Mr. Edison that he appears at the bottom of all these rumors which have for their purpose the injury of other people's property. Would this honorable inventor and gifted scientist be guilty of expressing himself as Edison did two or three months ago: "If there were anyone against whom I had specially feelings, I would try to load him up with gas stock?" If that were the remark of a great man, his greatness is dimmed by little and mean traits.

It would not be right or justifiable to call Edison an impostor and fraud. He has dug deep into electric science and produced many things of incalculable benefit to mankind; but his conduct in the electric light business from the beginning until the present time certainly reflects severely upon the man's character as an honest and honorable person; and whatever the success of his alleged invention, he will have difficulty in relieving himself from the stigma of using his name and permitting others to do the same, in questionable speculative transactions. If he were devoted to the pursuit of science, as he claims to be, he would care little about the effect of his light upon gas stocks; or if he did care, he would not couple his every expression concerning his too long-promised illuminator with a threat to injure others' property. There is a species of meanness in this course that so gifted a man ought not to be guilty of countenancing.

It is worthy of remark that we have nothing reliable concerning the exhibition of Edison's invention which began ten days ago. On New Year's Eve Menlo Park, N. J., Edison's home, was illuminated by the electric light, which had been "perfected," and was to make paupers of gas companies. Forty of his lamps were lighted, and the display was said to be brilliant to the extreme. Some of the sensational papers still claim that the invention is a grand success, and publish columns in praise of it and its author, but the Associated Press, which had so much to say concerning the light before the 31st ult., has been singularly dumb since then. It is hoped the electric light will have been claimed for it. The world should have a better and cheaper artificial light than gas; but the absence of absolutely reliable newspapers as to the Menlo Park exhibition, and the oyster-like dumbness of the Associated Press, together with Edison's conduct during the past year, are ominous. It begins to look as if the inventor, instead of perfecting his light, has been engaged with others in a huge stock speculation.

THE EMERY CHARGES.

At last we have a more definite and clearer statement of the objections raised by Governor Emery's enemies to his reappointment. The charges, as filed against him, are:

First, his intimate social relations with the Mormon priests and leaders of the Mormon church; secondly, his disregard of the advice of Gentiles upon those matters which affect the general welfare of the territory; at the signing of the tax bill, and the repeal of the statute made by the Mormons punishing illicit cohabitation; thirdly, his want of independence and decision in carrying out public measures; and failing to take prompt action against polygamy by failing to enforce the United States statute of 1862, whereby the President's policy, as proclaimed in his last annual message to Congress, was thwarted; fourthly, the policy of Governor Emery to please all parties by giving color to the allegation that he is seeking for the position of United States senator in case the territory should be organized as a state and admitted to the Union; fifthly, his engaging in business which compromises his official position, he being a large cattle raiser, which requires him to be friendly with the Mormons in order not to be disturbed.

A glance at the above will show how uncommercial are the accusations against Emery, and upon what frivolous grounds his opponents found their hopes of defeating him. If there were anything to disprove, or any matter that required even an explanation, the Governor should be able to disprove and explain without a moment's time for consideration or preparation.

If Governor Emery should be rejected because of this silly pretense, he can charge the fact to the stupidity of the Administration and not to the vigor of his enemies, nor to any fault of his own.

Whether she was drunk or sober in Leavenworth, Kansas, the great songstress Patti made a grand mistake in bringing suit for libel against the newspaper that said she was too full for proper musical utterance. The newspaper is proving that Adelina was really drunk, which makes the affair a good deal worse than it would have been with the simple allegation of the reporter.

AN INDIAN man boasted a few days before his death, that he had got his affairs into such a shape that he would be able to make a penny out of his estate; yet seventeen lawyers are now engaged in a suit over the will. Must it come to this, that if a man wants his ancient wishes carried out, he will have to kill all the lawyers in the neighborhood?

BEECHER, of odorous notoriety, is steadily losing popularity. Notwithstanding the fact that people are richer now than they were a year ago, and business is greatly improved and still growing better, the sale of pews in Plymouth Church a day or two ago, netted just \$700 less than a similar sale last year. Let us hope Beecherism is playing out even in Brooklyn.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Wants it the Other Way. Portland, 8.—Republican county Attorney-Sect Combes, was yesterday appointed to that position by Governor Garcelon, and confirmed by the council. He will probably decline the appointment and demand his certificate.

Isabella Sick. Paris, 8.—It is stated in medical circles that the health of the Queen of Spain has received a severe shock owing to the attempted assassination of the king. She has been attacked with epileptic fits, to which she was not previously subject.

Fighting Diphtheria. St. Petersburg, 8.—The local Red Cross Society of Kharkoff, in view of the terrible distress prevailing in the province through the ravages of diphtheria, have formed their medical and sanitary detachments to assist government to combat the epidemic.

The Prince's Memorial. Paris, 8.—The subscription for a memorial to the Prince Imperial has closed, the amount subscribed being 200,000 francs. The memorial committee propose to erect a chapel on the elevated point between the Arc de Triomphe and Hotel Des Invalides.

New Governments. Annapolis, 7.—The legislature assembled today and democratic officials were elected in both branches. Barnes Compton was re-nominated for state treasurer.

Boston, 8.—Governor Long was inaugurated today and delivered his message.

Highly Important. Washington, 8.—Mrs. F. Grant has appeared in Washington in some quaint eastern attire presented to her by her mother-in-law, a dress of some wonderful oriental fabric, and a number of Hindostani ornaments, including bangles, which almost concealed her arms from the wrist to the elbow.

Edison's News. Paris, 7.—The news of Edison's discovery in electric lighting produced some sensation here. Count Demolay, who is recognized as the highest authority on electric science, writes to the Temps saying the new lamp is not new and by no means the public against pompous announcements from the new world.

Growing Generous. Dublin, 7.—The Irish Times states that the government has determined to use 2,250,000 of the church surplus as a fund to be loaned at an exceptionally low rate of interest to landlords, and to local bodies for expenditure on the construction of permanent works, in order to provide labor for unemployed workmen, said loans to be repaid in thirty-five years.

Dublin, 8.—The relief fund of the Duchess of Marlborough now amounts to £14,300.

A Foreign Fraud. Bucharest, 8.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has asked government for all the papers relating to the recent award of a contract for 20,000 Martini rifles to an Austrian establishment which never made any of those weapons, whereas the Providence Tool Company, Rhode Island, offered to deliver them for 1 man less per rifle. Some remarkable disclosures are looked for should the matter be thoroughly investigated.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, 8.—The sergeant-at-arms brought to the floor of the Senate, L. T. Smith, Levi Wilson and E. B. Purcell, to answer the charge of contempt for not obeying the summons to testify in the impeachment trial.

Smith made a statement to the effect that he sent a telegram to the effect that he knew nothing about the election of Lugals.

Smith, chairman of the committee, turned discharging the witness upon his appearing before the committee and testifying.

McMillan and others objected to keeping the witness in custody claiming that no lawful summons had been served on him.

After considerable debate, the three witnesses at the bar were discharged from the rule, having purged themselves of contempt.

Wisdom, from the appropriations committee, reported the military academy bill, with amendments, Calender.

The Senate committee on appropriations, to-day, agreed to report back to the Senate the military academy bill, with amendments increasing the amount voted by the House for the erection of a new hospital from \$10,000 to \$21,618 (total estimated cost) and also adding \$1,000 for repairing thereof of cadets' barracks, and \$315 for increase of pay of Professors Andrews and Michie.

The special order, bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation, was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, 7.—Bill introduced: Asking the postmaster-general why he does not forward a double postal card, according to law.

By Beltschover, to punish the sale of firearms to Indians.

By Calhoun, for the rescinding of the late law.

By Ryan, for a commission to ascertain the losses of United States citizens by Indian depredations.

By Belford, directing the secretary of the interior to pay Mrs. Meeker and others certain sums out of the Ute Indian annuity fund.

By Bennett, for the Territory of Penobscot.

Stevenson, chairman of the committee on mines, reported the bill, Senate bill a number 2324, and 2325 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to mineral lands.

The purpose of the bill is to add to the existing law the provision that when the claimant of a patent is not a resident of the land district, the necessary application and affidavit may be made by his authorized agent.

Also, that the period within which work is required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims, shall commence on the 1st of January succeeding the date of location of the claim, and that this section shall apply to all claims since May 10, 1872.

The bill was discussed by Mr. Stevenson, Page and Rogers. The latter contended that the effect of the proposed measure would be to allow speculators in New York to send out their agents and to locate any number of claims in mining districts, the reply to that being that such can be done now.

Clymer took the same view as Reagan, and expressed the apprehension that all the vast mineral wealth of the country would fall into the grasp of consolidated companies.

Calhoun replied to these objections, and said that they did not touch the point of the bill. Under the present law the agent or attorney of the owner of a mining claim could make an affidavit of entry.

Reagan inquired whether, under the proposed bill, the privilege was not given to corporations remote from mining districts to get out patents for mineral claims through agents and attorneys.

Calhoun—Not at all. The bill does not touch that question at all. It states out a claim and sell it, this bill allows the agent of the purchaser to make an affidavit of the original location for the purpose of applying for a patent. That is all that the bill proposes.

As the law now stands, the discoverer of a mine is prohibited from disposing of his claim until after he has got a patent for it. This bill proposes to enable him to dispose of his claim before he gets a patent.

Springer supported the bill and denied that it was in the interest of corporations.

Belford said that the bill simply provided that an agent might make a claim, within his knowledge or belief, instead of the principal being obliged to do so. It was a just act and ought to be passed in the interest of hard-worked and heroic miners of the country.

There was no opposition to it. There was no fraud in it. It was not in the interest of corporations, but in the interest of the honest miner, and if the House voted it down it would do an act of injustice to every miner in Colorado and Nevada.

Reagan argued against the bill and was interrupted by Cannon, who inquired whether he did not believe more capital had gone into the mines than had come out of them? whether it was not to the interest of miners that they should have the full chance to sell their lands? and whether if anybody ought to be protected it should not be the capitalist?

Reagan replied that he did not believe more capital had been invested in mines than had been produced by them. The base of this country was the rearing of great industries and interests by corporations and monopolies.

His purpose was to give the greatest encouragement to the heroic pioneers that go into western wilds. He desired to keep them out of the hands of corporations and monopolies.

Haskell supported the bill. There was not a thing wrong in it. There was not a miner in Colorado but would vote for its passage.

Wright supported the bill. After further discussion by Acklin and Bennett in favor of the bill, it was passed—yeas 177, nays 29.

Wright moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet on Friday. Lost—yeas 79, nays 120.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, 8.—The House considered in committee of the whole the report of the committee on revision of laws.

Reagan, chairman of the committee on commerce, attacked the new rule that proposes to deprive that committee of the duty of preparing the river and harbor appropriation bill, and to assign it to the committee on appropriation.

Armfield, from the committee on mines and mining reported a bill concerning the location of mineral lands. It provides that any person desirous of prospecting and exploring the public domain in Colorado for the discovery of gold or silver-bearing veins, which do not outcrop or being on the surface of the ground, may locate a mining claim 1,500 feet in length and not exceeding 600 feet in

width, by marking its boundaries with at least six substantial stakes, and shall commence work within ten days thereafter, to explore and define the mineral deposit, which must be either by sinking a shaft or by an open cut, cross-cut or tunnel; and so long as the claimant shall work his claim with reasonable diligence the claim shall be valid; but a suspension of work for thirty days before perfecting the title shall operate as a forfeiture. Reported to the committee of the whole.

Garfield was consulted, this morning, on his election.

Harris, chairman of the committee on the revision of laws, reported back the amended Senate bill for a supplement to the Revised Statutes.

Reagan's amendment, that the publication authorized by the bill should be prima facie evidence of the laws of the supplemental courts of the United States, but reference to any original act shall not be precluded, was adopted, and the bill passed with the committee's amendments.

When report of a resolution from the printing committee, that the Glover report be printed.

Conger asked that it be read, as he understood it it was in the hands of the House.

Pending action the morning hour expired.

In the discussion regarding the powers and functions of the various committees, Garfield expressed himself satisfied that the rivers and harbors should receive liberal appropriations. Since 1861, \$125,000,000 had been spent in opening up the great waterways of the country, and that work ought to go on until all the natural water channels and navigable rivers were improved. He explained that the committee on appropriations and the committee on rivers and harbors stood with their backs to each other looking in opposite directions, and both had to be conciliated and harmonized.

Hooker was glad the committee on rivers and harbors was so favorable to a change. The rules now seemed impeding to legislation. Last session he had proposed a change in the rules, taking away from the committee on appropriations the duty of reporting any general appropriation bill except the legislative, sundry, civil and deficiency bills. This suggestion had not been acted on by the committee on revision of rules. On the contrary, they had taken from the committee on commerce the right to report the river and harbor bill. He believed the committee on appropriations had dwarfed the other committee in Congress, and at the present rate there would soon be no use for any ways and means committee.

Randall denied that the committee on revision had designed to dwarf any committee powers, or degrade commerce. They had, however, believed the time had come when the river and harbor appropriations should have full consideration and not be excessive as the present ones. Appropriations for rivers and harbors had grown rapidly of late. If all the estimates for rivers and harbors had been adopted the treasury would have been bankrupt long ago.

It was a question of time and spirit, said Randall, at the proper time, submit an amendment that the various appropriation bills should be prepared by their appropriate and natural committees.

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5. Love Serenade, Wagner.

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8. Hungarian Dance, Brahms.

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